

The Columbus Democrat.

H. H. WORTHINGTON, Editor.

[A STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE LETTER AND SPIRIT OF THE CONSTITUTION—THE ONLY SAFEGUARD OF THE SOUTH.]

Wm. H. WORTHINGTON, Publisher.

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NO. 15.

THE DEMOCRAT.

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Advertisements, at the regular charge, will be one dollar a square of ten lines or less, for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent one.

Advertisers by the year will be contracted with on liberal terms.

Legal advertisements full rates.

Yearly advertisements payable semi-annually in advance.

DOCTOR DICKINSON.

DEVOTES particular attention to the care and treatment of chronic diseases, however inveterate. He has made them a special study in the hospitals of this country and of Europe.

Office on Market street, near Pope's Hotel, Columbus, July 17, 1852. 1-tf.

DR. THOS. N. LOVE.

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Columbus and its vicinity and hopes by close attention to business to merit a share of their patronage. He may be found at all times, when not away from his office or residence, both on the same lot with the City Hall, immediately south of it, formerly occupied by M. J. Howard.

DR. A. N. JONES.

Has removed his office to the store of Lamplish & Whitfield, main street, where he would be pleased to see his friends, and where any message left for him will be promptly attended to.

Columbus October 19, 1850 16-tf

J. H. TERRY.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in the sixth judicial circuit. Office at Columbus, Miss.

P. S. Having a correspondent in Washington, he is prepared to obtain Bounty Land warrants for those who may be entitled to them under the act of 1850.

July 24, 1852. 2-ly.

W. H. D. CARRINGTON.

Attorneys & Counselors at Law.

COLUMBUS, MISS.

JOHN A. WHITFIELD.

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Mobile, Alabama.

All business entrusted to his care will be promptly and diligently attended to.

Nov. 27-29-ly.

ABERT & PRENTICE.

Commission Merchants.

NO. 74 COMMERCE STREET,

Mobile Ala.

Oct. 20, 1852.

GEORGE G. DERRY.

Factor & Commission Merchant.

Corner of Exchange and Commerce Sts.,

MOBILE.

Refer to Hon. Geo. R. Clayton, Columbus; Col. Joseph B. Cobb, Miss.; Col. Geo. G. Harris, Miss.; Col. Geo. H. Young, Waverly.

Jan. 10, 1852. 28-6mos.

J. E. WALSHIED.

SOLE agent for Leitch & Newton's New Patent Silver-string Piano Fortes.

These Pianos are now made in the North, in preference to all other instruments, on account of the improvement by the STINGS, which are made after the new method of Italian-plate, having a fine pure bell-like tone, they keep free from any rust, and stay in tune much longer than the steel string instruments, and therefore would be particularly well suited in the country, where the instrument cannot be tuned so often.

Just received 6 new silver string Pianos, 7 Octaves, which are offered for sale on moderate and accommodating terms, and warranted for several years.

Also, Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Accordions, Music, &c. Old Pianos taken in exchange.

Pianos and other instruments tuned and repaired.

March 24, 1852. 39-ly.

B. F. FIELDS.

General Agent and Collector.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity.

Refer to James H. Turner, Charles H. Abert, James M. Wynne.

Oct. 2, 1852. 12-3m.

ROBERT DESHA & CO.

Commission Merchants.

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

G. A. CHANDLER, Agent.

Columbus, Mississippi.

BAGGING and ROPE will be furnished to customers at cost and charges—apply to Benj. S. Long, Columbus.

All Cotton shipped to the above House in the name of G. A. CHANDLER, on account of the owner, will be insured.

During the absence of the undersigned, customers will apply to Sherman & Harris, for cash advances.

Cash advances made on the growing crop by G. A. CHANDLER.

Columbus, Sept. 10, 1852. 9-tf.

NOTICE.

M. W. HOWELL, offers his services to the citizens of Lawrence County as a

General Agent and Collector.

and will attend strictly to the collection of all notes and accounts that may be entrusted to his care, and will attend to them as directed by the creditors; and will attend to the renting of houses, and taking notes and collecting the money on the same, at his usual commissions. He will also attend to business in the adjoining counties if pay will justify.

He respectfully tenders his thanks to his friends for their patronage extended to him heretofore, and solicits a continuance of the same.

Columbus, Oct. 15th, 1851. 6m.

POETRY.

"I LOVE THAT RICH BROGUE."

The Hudson Freeman thus notices the "blarney" in General Scott's Cleveland speech:

"I love that rich brogue." Now, Giral, you're joking; 'Tis cruel at Patrick such fun to be pokin'; That "brogue" you've heard two score year every whit,

And not loved it before a d—l a bit.

"I love that rich brogue." You love it how well, Let your long-spoken sentiments honestly tell; You would welcome us here from Erin's green land; But in making yer laws you'd give us no hand.

"I love that rich brogue." Did you love it when, So indignantly fired, you snatched up your pen In the Astor House parlor, and earnestly wrote, That Irishmen were not deserving a vote?

"I love that rich brogue." Ah, you loved it, indeed, When you gave your assent to an infamous creed—When you claimed that that party the leader to be, Who would take from the Irish their rights to be free.

Did you "love that rich brogue" when you told us your mind To repeat all naturalization inclined? No matter how dainty or honest men we, That Paddy should never a citizen be?

"I love that rich brogue." I know you belong To a party which always love Irishmen wrong As the day when our votes are wanted draws near, Although we are but cattle the rest of the year.

"I love that rich brogue." When did you begin? When Greeley told you you couldn't get in; That you never could sit in the President's chair, If you couldn't get Patrick to help put you there.

You love it as well perhaps you'll be owain; Faith after election day in the mornin', When for Patrick Pierce it falls on your ears, That same "rich brogue" in three illegit claims,

"I love that rich brogue." No doubt, Mister Scott, Our votes you'd love better still—would you not? Now, General, be aisy, quit coaxing and taxing, When Pat's after voting it himself he'll be plaxing.

"I love that rich brogue." 'Tis blarney, old fellow; You can't sugar that pill so Paddy will swallow; Couldn't he see what you are, he'd intrude he a tool, That same native word covered up with whig wool.

"Native Americans." SHILLALEH.

THE WARNING.

BY REV. E. PERCY HOWE.

Vain Winfield! proud Winfield! beware of the day, When the Presidents shall meet thee in battle array! For a field of defeat rushes dark on my sight, And the clouds of treasurers are scattered in flight.

They rally, they rave, for the "higher law" creed; Wo, wo, to the land, could such traitors succeed! The triumph of discord were liberty's knell; And the despoils of earth and the demons of hell,

Exulting would flourish, insulting the slain; And kingdoms and statescraft begin a new reign. But not through the fast flashing lightning of war See the bright stars and stripes waving near and afar!

The true hearted northern and southern allied, Still bear up the standard of union with pride, As their heroic sires of old, side by side, Bore it onward and upward, on fields blood be dyed.

Noble sons of the ages whose wisdom devised The charter and laws by fanatics despised!—Valiant sons of the heroes by Washington led, They will guard what was won by the glorious dead;

Hale, Seward, and Giddings, and Greeley, shall all Before them fly frantic, or fearfully fall; 'E'en Olden, detesting the traitors, disdain With their mantle of darkness to hide their foul stain!

But with infancy spotted, their names shall appear With Arnold's—and hiss in posterity's ear. While the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave,

While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls a wave, The charter and laws by fanatics despised!—Valiant sons of the heroes by Washington led, They will guard what was won by the glorious dead;

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FACTS UPON WHICH HONEST WHIGS SHOULD MEDITATE.

The evidences are so numerous that Gen. Scott is totally unfit for the Presidency that it is a Herculean task to recapitulate them all. That he is a Northern in all his feelings and opinions is evident from the following facts, which we find in the *Kentucky Freeman*; and that he is in spirit and action, an Abolitionist, we need only say that that he has permitted himself to come under the immediate influence of such men as Greeley, Seward & Co., the leading firms of that order, in all the Northern region.

Put that his inclinations and feelings are all Northern, let the Yeoman's reasons be heard.—They are enumerated thus:

1. He left Virginia to live in the North.

2. He boasts in one of his published letters that he owes no slaves.

3. He was in favor of emancipating the slaves of Virginia in 1831—'2.

4. He believes that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to rid themselves of slavery.

5. He is opposed to the acquisition of Southern territory.

6. He is in favor of the annexation of Canada, New Brunswick, &c., which he styles his northern and northeastern neighbors.

7. He desires to destroy the veto power the great constitutional shield of the South.

8. He was supported by the north in the convention which nominated him.

9. He was opposed by the south in that convention.

10. His nomination was sectional, procured and brought about by such men as Seward, Greeley, Johnson, Wade, Stephens &c. &c.

11. Sixty or seventy of the northern delegates who voted for and nominated him voted AGAINST the platform.

12. Numerous southern whig leaders and whig newspapers have bolted his nomination, and refuse to support him.

13. The whig State of North Carolina—Graham's State—goes the Democratic ticket by thousands since Scott's nomination.

14. In addition to all this, the General is in favor of a tariff of "protective" duties for the "protection" of the northern manufacturers.

GEN. SCOTT'S BROGUE.

From the Albany Argus.

Gen. Scott professed himself at Cleveland an admirer of the "rich Irish brogue." He pretended to "love" it—that was the word—"love" it.

The richness of Gen. Scott's brogue, we believe, was never technically appreciated by those for whom this "blarney" was intended.—It is strange, too, that they should have learned to love such native brogue as this:

"I now hesitate before attending the period of residence before naturalization and total repeal of all acts of Congress on the subject—my mind inclines to the latter."

Or this:

"We think we are liberal enough when, in providing for America, we leave the door of admission open to the children of foreigners now almost who may hereafter be born here, without allowing their fathers to come and help to govern us! We, who alone have a right to think on the subject, claim that we can best govern ourselves, and the better such government in the mean time, so much the better for the foreigners who may hereafter come among us, and their American-born children."

OBJECTIONS TO GEN. SCOTT.—Far beyond all other objections, we object to Gen. Scott because of his political affiliations with Seward and the Socialists, and other cliques and factions of our Northern fanatics and incendiaries. We know that the ultimate object, rule or ruin of Seward and his party, in the extermination of southern slavery, root and branch; and that he calculates, in this war upon the South, to build up a great Northern party, which shall be strong enough and fanatical enough to say to the South, "thou shalt thou go, and no farther," and this man shall be the President, and help it if you can. We know, also, that Fillmore and Webster were sacrificed at Baltimore, because, in sustaining the constitutional rights of the South, they had displeased Seward and his organs and his allies. It is equally notorious that Gen. Scott was nominated because he was the favorite of the anti-slavery section of the Whig party, and because the friends of Seward in the convention desired to have it so, and will it so. Upon these grounds, and recollecting, too, that through the kitchen cabinet influences of Seward, the administration of Gen. Taylor brought the country, on the Texas boundary question, to the very verge of civil war, we have no disposition to trust the same influence in the kitchen cabinet of the next administration. We want the Union to stand—we want to see it permanently harmonized—we want to see the country going forward, and not backward, and its rights and interests and duties firmly maintained in its foreign policy, especially with Great Britain. We want a positive and not a negative government—a national and not a sectional administration; and these views and the objections of Henry Clay to a mere military chieftain, constitute the comprehensive measure of our objections to Gen. Scott.

N. Y. Herald.

REDUCING THE FINE.—An Irish weaver just imported from the sister Isle, took his employer Kilmarnock, the other day, the first he had won since his arrival.

His employer detected in the cloth two holes he must have had of each other, and told him "And please ye, one shilling for each hole, the fine on us!"

"By the number of holes, to be sure."

"And a big hole and a small one is the same price!"

"Yes, a shilling for every hole whether big or little."

"Then give me a bold of the piece," replied Paddy, and getting the cloth into his hands, he tore the two small holes into one and exclaimed, "by the bill of Howth that saves me a shilling anyhow!"

GEN. SCOTT AMONG HIS TROOPS.

Napoleon was the idol of his soldiers. He could inspire them to deeds of incredible daring. His presence, his name, the words that fell from his lips, made the most desperate battle fields his greatest victories. Even Wellington, cold and taciturn as he was, was deeply moved in the hearts of his troops, and could arouse in their bosoms the wildest enthusiasm. The pure, dignified, and venerated Washington was beloved by all with that devotion which is always paid to unchallenged virtue and indomitable valor.

How different Gen. Scott from each and all of such examples! He took part among the cliques of the army, and discredited himself by the most bombastic productions. He who now asks that nobody should attack his deficiencies has in turn quarreled with or persecuted the most eminent soldiers now living, and many of the most eminent now dead. Wilkinson, Jessup, Brown, McNeill, Porter, Leavenworth, Wood, and Towson, all of whom fought with great distinction on the Niagara frontier—he set the example by himself treating them with injustice, and this example has been followed by his political biographers.—Without going through the list of soldiers of the late war with Great Britain, whom Scott has outraged, or recapitulating the details of his succession of quarrels, look at his treatment of Worth, Duncan, Pillow, and others in the valley of Mexico—his arrogant orders, his vain boasting, and his coarse criticisms upon men who had so nobly distinguished themselves. When we recall these events, we shall wonder no more that Gen. Scott failed through all his life to attract to him the men with whom he is now or has been associated in the American army.

But it is said that if Gen. Scott quarreled with the officers, he was the favorite with the men.—The progress of the present campaign amply disproves this, especially when we contrast the manner in which numbers of the rank and file worked to elect Gen. Taylor in 1848, with the present absence of all enthusiasm for Gen. Scott among those who fought in the valley. But it is to be believed that the brave troops who fought in our last war can entertain feelings of regard or of gratitude for a man who in turn quarreled with the very heroes who had led them to battle! The American volunteer is now the American soldier; the regular, who has served his allotted time in the army, is now pursuing the avocations of peace in the ranks of civil life. Each of these men is a history of the campaign through which he passed; and each will recall the manner in which the follies and the weaknesses of Scott, and his war upon every officer of any distinction with whom he has been associated, have been discussed and denounced on the march or in the bivouac, and by the fireside at home. Their voices will tell what side they will take in the present struggle, and we are willing to abide the issue.—Washington Union.

The prospects for an old-fashioned democratic triumph were never brighter. From all points of the compass the most cheering accounts reach us. We have not seen or heard a democrat who doubted the election of Pierce and King in three months. The almost unanimous prevalence in all directions. On the other hand, the most successful efforts of the whigs are but galvanic splutters, lacking vitality, while the great mass of the meetings are miserable failures. Even Horace Greeley, who can usually outbrag any ten men in the country, cannot avoid giving utterance to the most fearful forebodings as to the result.—We conceive his last article on Ohio, written since his attendance at the immense meeting of one thousand at Columbus, to be a virtual cognovit in our favor. We inquired of relative to New York by Ostrander, he does not boldly claim that State for Scott, but informs them that it is of little consequence how New York goes unless Ohio goes for Scott, as he cannot be elected without the electoral vote of the latter. We should think this rather a pitiful prospect for whiggery, and begin to believe with a contemporary that indeed and in truth the whig party has arrived at the last of its time.

Saturday (O.) Democrat.

FROM THE INDIAN TERRITORY.—A correspondent of the Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald, writing from the Council Ground, Creek Nation, under date of the 8th ult., gives some interesting intelligence from the convention of delegates from the Indian tribes, on the frontier, belonging to the social compact.

These delegates were invited to meet their brethren, the Creeks, at the Council Ground, on the first day of September, for the purpose of taking into consideration an infraction of the social compact, or peace treaty, by one or more of the National Fraternity. Accordingly, delegates from several of said tribes met at the place appointed, to take into consideration the course to be pursued in relation to the recent disturbance and unfriendly manifestations by the prairie Indians. The deliberations came to a close on the evening of the 8th instant, and resulted in the adoption of pacific measures, which were once more to renew overtures of peace and amity to the Camanches, and other tribes who have violated the peace treaty heretofore existing between them. For this purpose, Mr. Jesse Chisholm has been instructed and requested to select a few men from the Koo chi tribe living on our border, who are to see and confer with the Camanches, and to request them to name a time and place to meet, a Creek delegation, who will then propose, if possible, set a time and place for a general council of all the Western tribes, the object of which shall be to establish peace permanent by universal consent, or ascertain what tribes are determined to remain outsiders.

Speeches were made by Tuck-a-butch-a-mico, Governor of the Canadian District of the Creek Nation, who opened the Council in a dignified manner, and by Mr. Wm. King, the delegate from the Senecas, detailing the evils which were doing them upon them.

"We were deluged with like import, abominable," were deluged with like import, abominable, the succession of interpreters, and meta-linguists into something like the following:

"Nevly so, Ingin fight beat many-had. Ma-tore the two small holes into one and exclaimed, 'by the bill of Howth that saves me a shilling anyhow!'"

THE OPINIONS OF A NORTH CAROLINA UNION WHIG.

From the Southern (S. C.) Standard.

The Wilmington Commercial publishes an article from a Union whig which takes the ground that the candidates for the presidency are to be judged of, not so much by their individual opinions as by the influences which controlled their nomination. The writer shows that Gen. Pierce is unobjectionable on this ground, whilst Gen. Scott comes in as recommended by a body of the sworn enemies of the South. The following are some of the facts stated by "A Union Whig."

"It was a fact beyond dispute, prominent and pregnant, that there was not a single senator from the north who favored the nomination of Gen. Scott who was in favor of the Compromise as a final settlement of the slavery question, while the democratic senators from that section were almost unanimous in its favor." Commencing with the State of

Maine.—The senators are Radbury and Hamlin, both democrats, the one in favor of the Compromise, the other opposed.

New Hampshire.—Hale and Norris—the first has not acted with the democratic party for years; opposed to the Compromise. Mr. Norris is a true conservative democrat in favor of the compromise.

Vermont.—Upham and Foote, both whigs and both anti-compromise men.

Massachusetts.—Davis and Sumner, the one a whig, the other elected by a coalition of democrats and free-soilers—both opposed to the Compromise.

Rhode Island.—Clark and James, the first a whig opposed to the Compromise, the other a democrat and in favor of it.

Connecticut.—Smith and Toucey, one whig and one democrat, the whig opposed, the democrat in favor of the Compromise.

New York.—Seward and Fish, both whigs, and both opposed to the Compromise.

New Jersey.—Miller and Stockton, the first a whig and opposed to, and the other a democrat and in favor of the Compromise.

Pennsylvania.—Cooper and Broadhead, the one a whig, in favor of the Compromise and opposed to the nomination of General Scott, and the other a democrat and in favor of the Compromise.

Ohio.—Chase and Wade, the first elected by a coalition of democrats and free-soilers, and opposed to the Compromise, the other a whig and also opposed to those measures.

Indiana.—Bright and Whitcomb, both democrats, and both in favor of the Compromise.

Michigan.—Cass and Felch, both democrats, and both compromise men.

Iowa.—Dodge and Jones, both democrats, and both in favor of the compromise measures.

Wisconsin.—Dodge and Walker, both democrats, and both anti-compromise men.

California.—Gwin and Weller, both democrats, and both compromise men.

"Thus it will be seen, that out of thirty-two northern senators, but one solitary whig was in favor of the Compromise as a final settlement of the slavery question, and that one was opposed to the nomination of General Scott. If it was not for making this article too lengthy I might show the same facts in the House of Representatives; suffice, however, the declaration, that cannot be denied, that not one whig representative from the North who favored the compromise measure was in favor of the nomination of General Scott, while every whig representative from that section who was in favor of his nomination was opposed to the Compromise, including the fugitive-slave law, as a final settlement of the slavery question.

"Such are the differences between the influences at the North which support the democratic and whig candidates. In the one case, where you find the democrat opposed to the interests and rights of the South, you find an exception to the party; where you find a whig favoring southern rights and southern interests, you find also an exception to his party."

Nor is this all. What is true of the U